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A perfect Nursery Soap. It soots as it cleanses. It is so gentle that it will not irritate and cause.

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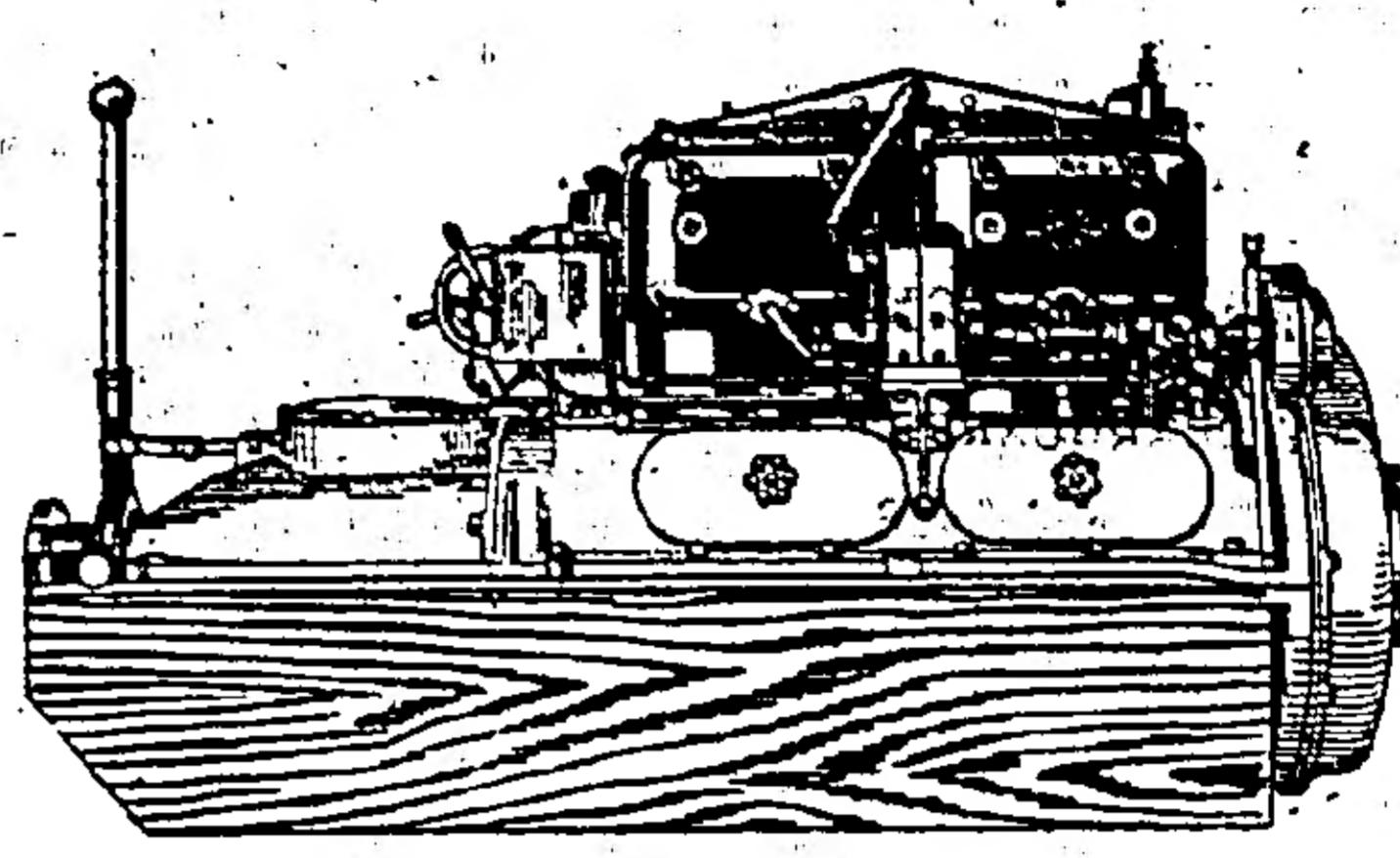
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Two-unit electric starter  
Schoeller carburetor  
Horn, bell, mirror  
Splash and force feed cooling  
Paragon reverse gear.

Reverse gear on same bed  
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## NOTICES.

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PER MONTH.

## ROBINSON'S

## GENERAL NEWS.

"The Only Thing that Matters." The Bishop of London presided at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Reading Union, at Zion College, and distributed certificates to the successful essayists. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, in an address dealing with the lives of St. Dominic and St. Francis, said that one of the most important things to insist upon to-day was the first Article in the Creed, "I believe in God." The lessons of history showed that if the official Church could not give to the people a religion which went to their heart, then it would be sought elsewhere. It was St. Francis whose teaching was expressed in the beautiful sentence, "What we are in the sight of God, that is the only thing that matters."

Our Total Sugar Imports. Mr. Lough, having asked what was the total import of sugar in the years ending March 31, 1917 and 1918, including all supplies sent abroad either to the Army or the Navy, and what this quantity works out at on the average per head of the population, Mr. Stanley Baldwin states, in a written reply:—The quantities of sugar, refined and unrefined, imported into the United Kingdom were:—1917, 1,442,000 tons; 1918, 1,388,000 tons. As, however, these figures represent the amount imported, not the amount consumed in the United Kingdom, to divide them by the estimated population resident in the United Kingdom would clearly give a misleading result.

The Nomads England. When the gypsies first appeared in England in the fifteenth century the name gypsy was given to them by the English people, who believed them to have come from Egypt. The French by a similar mistake called them Bohemians. But a careful study of this race, and especially of their language, shows that they came originally from India. The gypsy language is derived from the Sanscrit as are the other Aryan languages of India. A similar error was made by the English when they called a distinctively American bird a turkey, under the impression that it was an importation from the Ottoman Empire, and by the French when they called the same bird coq d'Inde, believing that it came from India.

Miners and Coal Supply. A national conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in the Toplady Hall, Whitefield's Tabernacle, to consider the question of coal supplies. Mr. Robert Smillie presided, and about 120 delegates from all parts of the country attended. The proceedings were private. Mr. Guy Calthrop, the Coal Controller, addressed the conference regarding the output of coal and the necessity for economy in its use for both domestic and industrial purposes. He strongly urged the miners to put forth their utmost efforts particularly to meet the demands of the munition factories, gas works, and shipbuilding yards. Many questions were asked and answered, after which a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Coal Controller.

British Empire Trade. The Overseas Trade Bureau is receiving many applications from British firms overseas desiring to be put into touch with merchants and manufacturers in this country, with a view to preventing their markets being recaptured by Germans. The following inquiry, for instance, comes from one of four brothers at present serving with the New Zealand Forces:—Before the war we were engaged in importing soft goods, clothing, &c., into the Dominion. Unfortunately these were chiefly German goods, and now that these markets will be permanently closed as far as New Zealand is concerned, I am desirous of obtaining some good agencies for British manufacturers. The lines we can handle embrace clothing, mercery, boots, general drapery, fancy goods, &c. In New Zealand, there will be, without question, a splendid market for British manufacturers who can supply the right article at a reasonable price. The Bureau is a department of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Mr. James Parcell.

The death occurred recently of Mr. James Parcell, head of the confectionery firm of James Parcell (Limited), Blackfriars-road and Mitcham. The business was founded in a small two-roomed shop by the late Mr. Parcell, in Wells street, Oxford-street, in 1866. Mr. James Parcell, who was 80 years of age, resided at Addiscombe-road, Croydon. Until about a month ago he was at business. He was a J.P. for the County of London, a Governor of the Borough Polytechnic, and a Councillor of the Royal Eye Hospital. Formerly a member of the old London School Board, he retained to the last his interest in education.

## Efficacy of Prayer.

The 72nd annual meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by representatives of the leading Protestant Churches. Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield said that the Alliance was bringing into their religious life the unity of the trenches. When he was in France he heard a beautiful story. A Church of England chaplain was giving the communion to a dying soldier, and in doing so was wounded. The Wesleyan chaplain took the sacred emblem and transferred it to the lips of the dying man. If they could only bring that spirit of love and unity into the Churches at home what a difference it would make. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., commented on the fact that there had been great turning to prayer on the part of the people during the past few weeks of anxiety and national peril. He believed that those prayers had helped to avert the disaster that threatened us.

## The English Character.

Sir Henry Newbolt, addressing the annual meeting of the English Association, said that now they stood at the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the British nation. After the war there would exist in Europe a new feeling with regard to this country—a real, strong feeling of admiration for the English nation. He believed that it would be based, not on propaganda, but on the recognition that the English people possessed a character and artistic capability of real value to the world. Sir Sidney Lee, in an address on "The Perspective of Biography," said that there was too much bias in official biographies. By suppression and diplomatic gloss, the most interesting truths about great men were often published in a way that robbed them of value, or omitted altogether. Biography was often a mask that hid the real character of the subject. Mr. A. Quith was elected president. The annual report showed that the Association is flourishing.

## RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS.

The U. S. Officials Suspected of Trafficking.

What apparently is a plot to smuggle \$2,000,000 worth of Russian crown jewels in the United States has been discovered by the United States Customs Service, says the New York Evening Post. Two United States Government officials, of whom one is in Russia and the other recently arrived from Russia, are under suspicion. All trace of the second man has been lost since he arrived in New York on May 26.

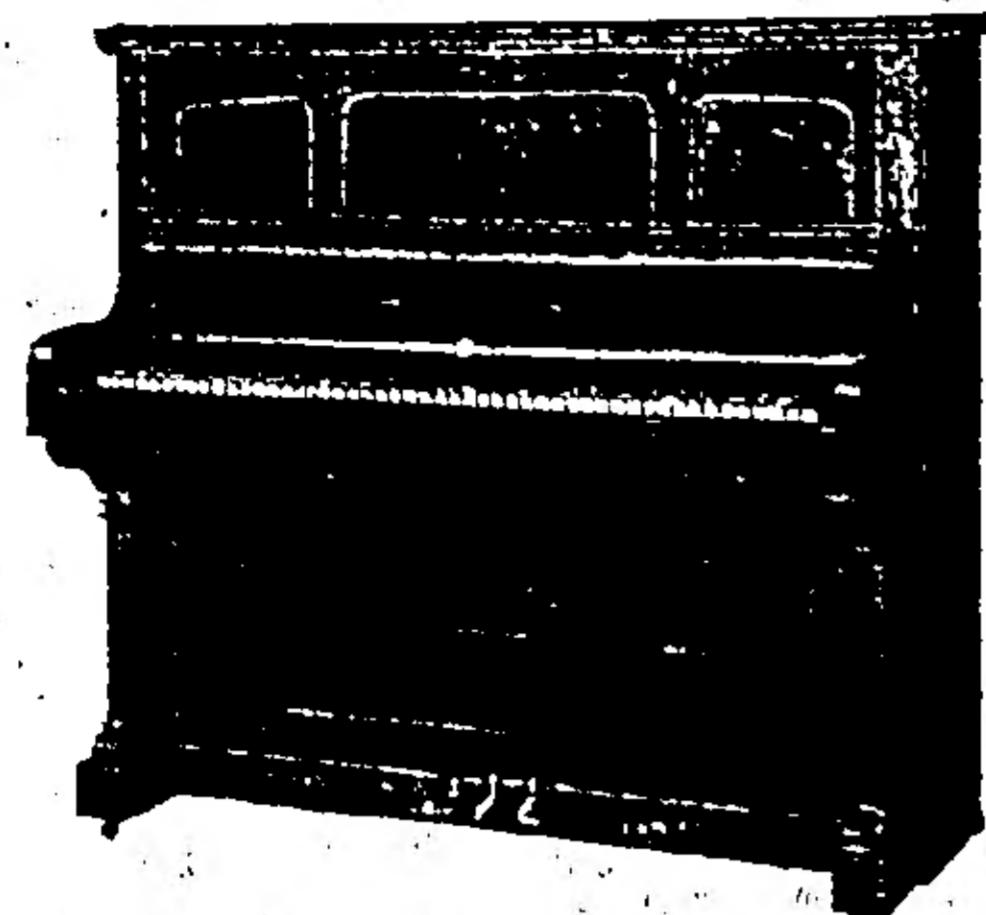
The story was revealed when Vladimir Jegelson, of 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, and M. G. Kahn, of this city, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton for alleged connection with the plot. They were held in \$10,000 bail each for further examination.

As the ship bearing the suspected Government official

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## S.S. "NANKING"

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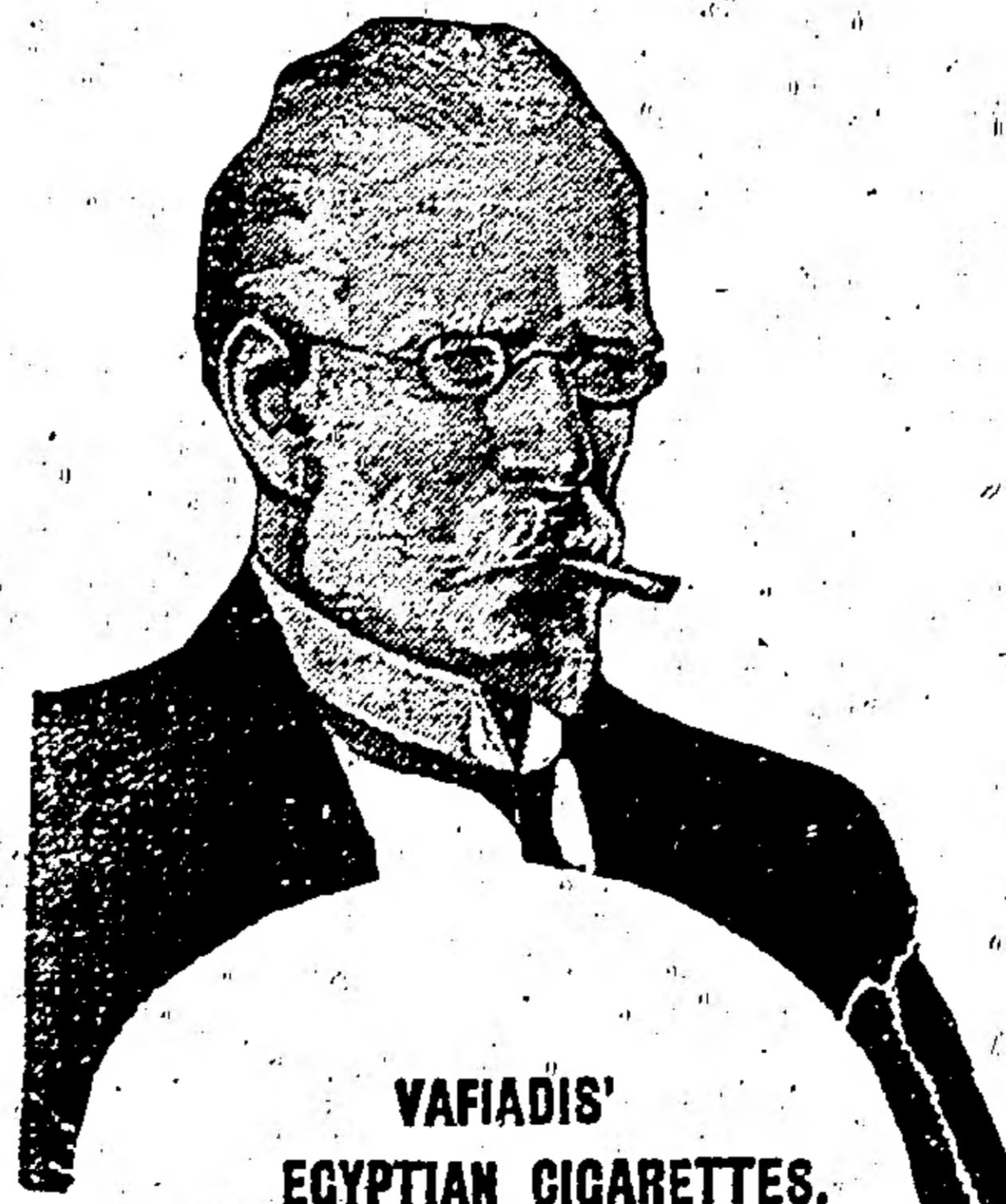
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## EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

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BLACK DOTS RED DOTS GREEN DOTS

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If the baby is to be artificially fed, the food selected is vitally essential. A food that consists of every necessary property is

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## A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.

### THE BURDENS OF NEUTRALITY.

Neutrality as well as belligerency has its burdens during the present time of stress and turmoil. That point was made quite apparent by the opinions of an Amsterdam correspondent which we published in our issue on Friday and which contained a very great deal that was intensely interesting to read. In that article the feelings of a considerable portion of the Dutch people in regard to the war and its prospects were outlined, and it was shown how the state of war deeply affects those even who have no actual hand in it. Of such countries, Holland and the Scandinavian nations are naturally very hardly hit, the former more so than the latter, for, as the correspondent puts it, she is situated between the belligerents which at the time of writing controlled the land and the belligerent which controlled (and still controls) the sea. With the circumstances thus, a country is bound to suffer grievously through the demands which inevitably have to be made upon it.

While in regard to Holland the Allies have not always felt that their cause has received the sympathy which it might in some quarters, we have never lost sight of the extremely delicate position in which this war has placed her. A false step on her part would lead to the direst consequences—consequences, even involving her integrity and independence. She has had to walk warily all the time, and it is rightly stated that the only difference between the Netherlands and the belligerents is that the latter have heavier expenses and large casualties to bear. In other regards—financially and economically—Holland is shouldering big burdens these days. Even her military expenses must be extremely great, while the food problem presses so hard that every section of the community is affected by it. Assuredly the lot of any neutral nation near the fighting zone is a rather unhappy one at times like the present. These factors which we have enumerated must affect the very stability of the country, and we can well understand that the neutral nations are every whit as anxious as any of the belligerents to see a stop put to the fighting. But is a war of such magnitude as the present every country has to suffer something. That is unavoidable.

There is one point in the article which has inspired these observations to which reference should be made. It is the statement by the correspondent that Holland cannot see the reason for which the war is being continued, since the development of the situation in the East of Europe will prevent the total economic exhaustion of Germany. That, to our way of thinking, is a rather restricted and ephemeral view of the situation. When Germany first concluded peace with the Russians it certainly did look as though all the work of the Allied blockade would be nullified. But other developments have occurred since that time, for, apart from the difficulty of getting additional food supplies, new elements have arisen in Russia making the German adventure in that country now too promising. Indeed, with the Allied decision to act promptly in Siberia we may look for happenings of the greatest significance. More than that, the general military situation wears a far different aspect now from what it did then, so much so that it can only be a matter of time before the Allies attain complete victory. Such a turn surely could not be viewed with indifference by the Dutch people, who, according to the correspondent, fear that the German spirit may reign in Europe after the war. Holland and all countries similarly placed have very vital interest in the outcome of this struggle. For Germany to win will be for them to lose their independence. We may be quite sure on that point. But an Allied victory will safeguard the rights of all nations, great or small. These are the reasons why all countries desiring peace, happiness and progress in the days to come should pin their hopes on the final overthrow of the Prussians.

### The German Retreat.

The news to hand today concerning developments on the Western Front is assuredly the most cheering and important received for many weeks past. It is to the effect that the Germans have had to yield to the Allied pressure and are now retreating along the whole front north of the Marne, where they are being hard pressed by the Allied legions. The latter have already made a considerable advance in pursuit of the enemy, and have reached a line whence they will be able to harass the German rearguard with the utmost effect. Thus have the tables been completely turned upon the enemy within the space of a fortnight.

It will be recalled that on the 15th instant the enemy started his offensive from which he expected so much. For a time all went well, and he managed to gain a footing on the south bank of the Marne. From this position he was ousted by the French and Americans in a brilliantly-conceived operation inspired by the Allied Generalissimo. On the right bank of the river, the enemy soon found himself in equally difficult straits, for his forces were hemmed within a triangle which the Allied troops were pressing on all three sides. At first, apparently, the German Command decided on a retreat, then, fearing its consequences, resolved to endeavour to make a stand. Accordingly, the Crown Prince threw in fresh troops and counter-attacked with some effect. However, yesterday's news showed that his reserves were being rapidly exhausted, and so, placed in a cleft stick, the Germans have now performed to beat a hasty retreat from the whole salient.

### The Future.

That is the position at the moment, and the effects of the new development are bound to be far-reaching. Apart from the purely military success, which is vitally important and may yet bring startling results, there is the fact that this decision by the enemy to retire is, as one of the wires rightly puts it, tantamount to an admission of defeat. In other words, the great German military machine, in which the Kaiser and his military chiefs have pinned their faith, has failed before the dash and the genius of the Allied troops. What the German people will be told about this latest phase of the war it would be interesting to learn. Probably they will be regaled with a lot of rubbish about "withdrawing according to pre-arranged plans," but the time cannot be far distant when the logic of facts will tell its tale and the people as well as the military leaders become reconciled to the truth that the German Army is really beaten.

### Prayers for Peace.

We are informed by Bishop Possoni that he has ordered special prayers for a speedy and victorious peace to be recited in every Catholic Church in the Colony on Sunday next, the 4th August. He exhorts all Catholics to endeavour to gain the Portuncula indulgence and to contribute as much as they can to War Charities.

### A Loyal Indian.

Khan Sahib Hasham Khan has received a letter from his brother, the Honourable Captain Ajab Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, I.O.M., informing him that H. E. the Viceroy of India has accepted his offer to go to the Front and that he has been appointed a Liaison Officer with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the status of Staff Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt. Captain Ajab Khan is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and an hon. 1st Class Magistrate.

### A Chance for Poultry Experts.

There was rather an amusing incident in the Summary Court this morning in a case in which Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to represent the parties. Evidence was given and his Lordship was in a quandary as to which witness to believe. He remarked that he thought it would be a good thing and would save time if an official poultry-yard could be kept so that witnesses could go there beforehand and cut off cocks' heads. Mr. Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, he believed, was a poultry expert, and might well be put in charge. (Laughter.)

**Snatching Cases.**  
A Chinese who had a previous conviction for snatching was charged with a similar offence at the Magistracy this morning. It appears that a woman was carrying a child on the Prays, when defendant seized the child's hand and snatched a gold and jadestone bangle. Complainant seized the bangle. Defendant dropped the bangle. Defendant was sent to prison for three months and also ordered twelve strokes with the birch. Two small boys were charged with a like offence, the evidence being that the first defendant cut the bangle from a child's arm, which was slightly injured with the weapon. The second defendant was discharged and the first sentenced to a week's hard labour and twelve strokes.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### WHERE THERE IS NO VISION THE PEOPLE PERISH.

##### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the accession of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

##### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 8s. 4d.

##### Plague Cases.

During Saturday there were two fatal cases of plague notified in Hongkong.

##### Opium Possession.

An old woman was charged at the Police Court this morning with the possession of two and a half taels of opium in excess of the amount allowed. She said she was given it to carry. The case was adjourned bail, being fixed at 8s. 2d.

##### Lottery Tickets.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the possession of a number of lottery tickets on the Wing Lok Wharf. He said he was promised twenty cents to carry them. A fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

##### Gamblers.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, ten Chinese, of whom two were women, were charged with gambling. A raid was made on a house and defendants were found gambling, a sum of \$4.50 being on the table. Defendants were fined \$3 each, or six days' imprisonment.

##### Alleged Assault.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning with assaulting a woman hawker on Saturday night. Complainant was sent to hospital but refused to stay there or to have a doctor. Defendant denied the assault, saying complainant was selling unwholesome fruit. The case was adjourned.

##### Prayers for Peace.

We are informed by Bishop Possoni that he has ordered special prayers for a speedy and victorious peace to be recited in every Catholic Church in the Colony on Sunday next, the 4th August. He exhorts all Catholics to endeavour to gain the Portuncula indulgence and to contribute as much as they can to War Charities.

##### A Loyal Indian.

Khan Sahib Hasham Khan has received a letter from his brother, the Honourable Captain Ajab Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, I.O.M., informing him that H. E. the Viceroy of India has accepted his offer to go to the Front and that he has been appointed a Liaison Officer with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the status of Staff Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt. Captain Ajab Khan is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and an hon. 1st Class Magistrate.

##### A Chance for Poultry Experts.

There was rather an amusing incident in the Summary Court this morning in a case in which Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to represent the parties. Evidence was given and his Lordship was in a quandary as to which witness to believe. He remarked that he thought it would be a good thing and would save time if an official poultry-yard could be kept so that witnesses could go there beforehand and cut off cocks' heads. Mr. Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, he believed, was a poultry expert, and might well be put in charge. (Laughter.)

##### Snatching Cases.

A Chinese who had a previous conviction for snatching was charged with a similar offence at the Magistracy this morning. It appears that a woman was carrying a child on the Prays, when defendant seized the child's hand and snatched a gold and jadestone bangle. Complainant seized the bangle. Defendant dropped the bangle. Defendant was sent to prison for three months and also ordered twelve strokes with the birch. Two small boys were charged with a like offence, the evidence being that the first defendant cut the bangle from a child's arm, which was slightly injured with the weapon. The second defendant was discharged and the first sentenced to a week's hard labour and twelve strokes.

### AN AMAH MURDERED.

#### Sequel to Servants' Differences.

##### A distressing tragedy occurred yesterday morning at Queen's Road East, near Arsenal Street, whereby an amah was stabbed by a cook-boy and so badly injured that she later succumbed at the Government Civil Hospital. Both the cook-boy and the amah were employed by Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, who reside in the East Block military quarters, and the affair appears to be the result of differences between the two, the former being said to have sought to bring about the dismissal of the amah. At any rate, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury left their home yesterday morning for a motor-cycle trip and just after they had gone, a quarrel began between the servants, the sequel being the stabbing incident.

Sergeant ("Kid") Marriott, of the Naval Yard Police, who rendered assistance to the amah, when interviewed this morning as to the precise happenings, said at 8.45 yesterday morning he was standing at the Naval Ordnance gate when a boy came up to him and said a murder had been committed in the East Block military quarters. (Sergeant Marriott) at once went up to the premises and met Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., who told him a murder was being committed and that he wanted to telephone to the police. Sergeant Marriott told him to use the Naval Ordnance telephone and then went to the scene of the outrage. There he found the cook-boy standing on the verandah, with an amah lying bleeding near him. The amah had about ten stab wounds. Mrs. Brook, whose husband is employed in the Naval Yard, was standing against a door on the verandah, and she said to Sergeant Marriott (pointing to the cook-boy): "That is the man, Mr. Marriott." Sergeant Marriott then got hold of the cook-boy and took him towards the Naval Ordnance quarters. On crossing the road, the cook-boy tried to get away, but a heavy punch on the jaw by Sergeant Marriott soon rendered him impotent. The cook-boy was then handed over to an Indian at the Naval Ordnance Depot. Sergeant Marriott then went back to where the amah lay, and, procuring some bandages, was helped by Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Brook to attend to the girl's injuries. In the meantime Inspector Sim arrived and took charge of the case, the unfortunate amah being removed to hospital. Later in the afternoon the injured woman succumbed to her wounds.

##### Police Court Charge.

The cook-boy, whose name is Luk Chi, was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, this morning, with the murder of the amah, named Kwan Kwan. Defendant, pleading not guilty, at first stated that he did not murder the woman, but he admitted that he had had a quarrel with her. Inspector Sim said that the deceased amah and defendant were servants in the employ of Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm Company. Early on Sunday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury left the house, both servants being in charge. The amah was washing clothes and the defendant at the time was in the kitchen preparing Mr. Bradbury's breakfast. Apparently he was cooking bread with the carving knife, and suddenly he picked up the knife, and, rushing across the cookhouse into the bath room, he attacked the amah, who received over twenty stab wounds. The woman had evidently run through several rooms as there were traces of blood. The son of Mr. Bradbury, a little boy who was playing in the back quarters, heard the screams of the amah and ran to Sergeant Marriott's house, informing him of what he had heard. The latter immediately went to the house, and, arresting the man, handed him over to the Police. The amah was conveyed to Hospital and died some time later. It was at first thought by Dr. McKenna that she would survive her wounds, but she suddenly collapsed. Inspector Sim added that he wished for the case to be remanded for a week.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly adjourned it until Monday next.

### EX-PARTE ACTION.

#### Sequel to a Bankruptcy.

##### At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies), an ex parte action was heard and judgment given. The plaintiff was Mr. E. Davidson, solicitor, who sued as the trustee in Bankruptcy of the Kwong Fat firm, formerly of 23, Wing Lok Street, merchant, for a declaration against the defendant, Hennig Hing-chau, a merchant of Canton, that the piece of land known as Inland Lot 2019, in the name of the defendant, is vested in the defendant himself and the other partners of the Kwong Fat firm, and also for an order vesting the said land in the plaintiff as such trustee of the firm.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the plaintiff, and from his statement it appeared that the land was purchased by the defendant on June 19, 1913, for \$7,350, this money belonging to the firm of which he was then a partner. On December 23, 1915, a lease was issued by the Government for 999 years, and all the Crown rent and taxes have been paid regularly out of the monies of the firm. The defendant mortgaged the land in his own name for \$5,000, this not being known to the firm at all. Prior to the bankruptcy proceeding, the defendant absconded and had since not returned to the Colony. The plaintiff is seeking an order to enable him to administer the property.

Evidence was given by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Chan Yat-cho, the accountant of the firm and Mr. Barley Johnson, of the Land Office.

His Lordship granted the order prayed for.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One of Lord French's predecessors consented to become Lord Lieutenant only on the understanding that he should be the last to fill that post. Soon after he first became Premier Lord John Russell wrote to Lord Lansdowne suggesting the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. "The office has been one of separation rather than of union between the two countries. When the union with Scotland was effected Lord Somers prevented the continuance of the Privy Council of Scotland, arguing that if any executive authority were retained at Edinburgh the union would not be complete. Yet it was far more difficult to communicate in 1707 with Edinburgh than now with Cork or Galway. As a Court the pageant is useless if not mischievous," Lansdowne agreed, adding the proviso that the Chief Secretary should reside in Ireland during the vacation. A week later—on May 12, 1847—Lord John replied: "I have seen Clarendon. He will undertake the difficult and odious task of the Lieutenantcy of Ireland, having in view the permanent arrangement which I mentioned to you—i.e., that he was to be made into a Secretary of State during the first session of the new Parliament."

Ireland's new (Sinn Fein) National Anthem was written a few years ago by a Dublin carpenter, Pendar O Cearnach. With the spread of Sinn Fein since 1916 "A Soldier's Song" has almost displaced T. D. Sullivan's "God Save Ireland." After the Irish National Volunteers split in September, 1914, the Sinn Fein section adopted the ballad as a rallying song, and it was used at their miniature training camps and on route marches. Now it is raised in every Nationalist street demonstration, and though the supporters of Mr. Dillon have hitherto shown preference for the traditional National Anthem by Thomas Davis, it is noted that the Sinn Fein war song has been sung at most of the amalgamated meetings held during the last few months.

### LEAGUE TENNIS.

#### Interesting Matches on Saturday.

There were several Tennis League matches played on Saturday, the most important result being the easy victory of Hongkong Cricket Club over the U.S.C.C.

##### H.K.C.C. v. U.S.C.C.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, the result being a win for the visitors by 76 games to 23. Scores:—

Hancock and Gary beat Crisp and Murray 10-1, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew and Bernard 9-2.

Kent and Mores beat Crisp and Murray 9-2, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 9-2.

Jennings and Scotters lost to Crisp and Murray 6-5, beat Gray and King 7-4, beat Mayhew and Bernard 6-5.

C. R. C. v. Club de Recreio.

The First Division match was played at Causeway Bay, the home team winning by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Yavovitch and Pinn 8-3, beat Marques and Yavovitch 10-1, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

M. K. Lee and M. W. Lo beat Yavovitch and Pinn 6-5, beat Marques and Yavovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 6-5.

Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tsun lost to Yavovitch and Pinn 5-6, beat Marques and Yavovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

K. C. C. v. University.

## HOW EXPERT GOLFERS PLAY.

Advice that May Help Struggling Players.

There have been any number of books written by well-known amateurs and professionals on how golf should be played, says the New York *Evening Post*. Some of the volumes touch on certain departments of the game, while others deal in generalities concerning the links. Each teacher of golf has his own way of playing, and he imparts this knowledge to his pupils. Here are points of advice on the way some well-known professionals play different shots:

Harry Vardon claims that one of the most common mistakes of the indifferent golfer is that he makes down right hard work of driving. It is an important matter always to let the clubhead heel. In the first stage of the downward swing—a stage that lasts only a brief instant, but which is of vast importance to the ultimate issue—let the left hip go forward a trifle. Keep the head down until the ball has been struck. When there is an out of bounds area to be taken into consideration, tee the ball as far from it as the limits of the teeing ground will allow.

Wilfrid Reid believes that for a mashie shot of about 100 yards, the player should have the ball practically under his nose. The stance should be open, and the golfer standing close to the ball, with the weight about equally divided. At the instant of impact try to send the clubhead straight through in the direction of the flag, and in a general way, the more open the shot the more open the stance.

Jack White, who won the open championship of Great Britain in 1904, the same year that Walter Travis captured the amateur title over there, gives some advice on short approaches. If he had the choice between running up and pitching, White claims he always took the former method. The running-up shot should be played off the right leg. The hands should be slightly in front of the ball for midiron or jigger. Keep the clubhead low all the time from the beginning of the back swing until the end of the follow through. Keep the elbows well into the side, and play the stroke largely of the wrists. In playing short pitch and run shots with a mashie, take care not to lift the hands suddenly as you strike.

An open stance is best for the spoon stroke, according to Alex Herd. The main point is to stand easily and comfortably, and to have the ball about six inches inside the left heel. When the hands are level with the right ear you are at the top of the swing with a spoon. Throw the clubhead at the ball. Bring it behind the rubber core with a fairly flag swing and give it a little flick with the wrists. The right hand is an important one for iron shots; you want to hit with it. When purchasing a cleek or driving iron see that it has sufficient loft to it.

George Duncan believes that for a push shot of about 100 yards the jigger is a good implement to employ. In the address, the hands should be a little in front of the ball. The left arm should be bent as little as possible in taking the club up. It is necessary to aim at the back of the ball, not at turf behind it.

Tom Bell does not believe in keeping the head absolutely still during the whole of the putting swing. The stance should be fairly open, with the feet close together. A common mistake is in pushing the club outward at the beginning of the back swing. In the case of a long putt, it should be of a more than ordinarily complex nature before it is necessary to study the line from both ends.

Every now and then one hears of a golfer's forte lying in medal rather than match play, and vice versa. Two spectators were watching a four-ball match recently, in which protest signals were raised, and one man remarked: "That golfer is a better medal player than a match." To which the answer was promptly made: "He should be able to play both equally well, as he is a first-class man." This

## SERIOUS PIRACY AFFAIR.

European Shot at Macao.

There have been several reports of piracy lately, but the most serious, involving the death of a European, occurred on Friday near Macao.

The story of the affair is that on July 20, the Chinese Customs cruiser, Pak Tau, was cruising in the Heung Chow Bay, near Macao, when the men on board heard firing in the direction of the shore and then saw a number of Chinese boats pursuing another which was obviously trying to get away. The cruiser overtook the pursuing boats and then learned that the foremost boat had on board a gang of pirates who had pirated a junk and carried off the master, his wife, daughter and son as well as a fisherman. The cruiser went full speed in pursuit of the pirate junk and soon succeeded in overhauling it. The customs men got on board and captured ten pirates and also discovered the prisoners on board, besides a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The pirates were transferred to the cruiser and handed over. Later a report was made to the Chinese authorities. The Pak Tau returned to the Ma Low Chow customs station, in the inner harbour of Macao, and kept the pirates on board until yesterday, when a tragic development took place. In the morning the officer in charge of the customs boat allowed the pirates to come up on the upper deck, when suddenly several of them, having apparently freed themselves from the handcuffs, turned on him and overpowered him. The officer, in charge was Mr. Gren Boos, a Swedish subject, and was one of the best and well-known in the service of this district. He had a revolver on him at the time and this was forced out of his possession and he was instantly shot on the deck. The Chinese members of the crew came to his assistance and fired on the pirates, but the fire was returned and a struggle ensued on board out of which the pirates came off best, taking the weapons away from the customs men. Meanwhile, the Chief Officer, Mr. Acciocio Oliveira fired at the pirates and being fired at by them in return was wounded in the knee. The Chinese bosun of the launch also went to the help of his comrades but he was seized and thrown overboard, and it is believed that he was drowned. Another member of the Chinese staff was similarly dealt with but he managed to swim until rescued.

The pirates meant to make a bold bid for escape for they secured the light gig of the launch and began to row in this direction of the shore. So soon as was possible information was given to the Portuguese armed launch, the Tragao, which went in pursuit, but by this time the gig had got a good start and was nearing the shore where she could make a landing. It is reported that the Tragao used her machine gun to some effect but the pirates succeeded in landing where they could best escape and so far as is at present known all got away. The gig was recovered from the shore and towed back into the inner harbour.

During the melee on board the Pak Tau another member of the Chinese staff was seriously wounded in the spine, but he was afterwards taken ashore where an operation was performed by doctor Soares and the bullet successfully removed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Macao, where it is felt that the pirates should have been removed from the Pak Tau before they had had time to run amok as they subsequently did.

start of their golfing career is often remarkable.

Now it stands to reason that to such a case, a man does not require so much practice with this club as he does with the others, and a player might be well advised to practice with the one which causes him the most trouble. All of which brings one back to the fact that there can be no fixed rule. Natural ability may count for much, but putting can be learned, and there is probably no department of the game where the results of practice are seen as quickly as on the greens.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Civil Service v. Taikoo.

This League match was played on Saturday, the result being a win for Taikoo by 71 points to 50. Scores:—

Civil Service. Taikoo.  
Mace Grimshaw  
Hanson W. Weir  
Duncan Macintosh  
Bacon Hamilton

(skip.) 17 (skip.) 18

Roylance Gerrard  
Baller Muirhead  
Hudson Drummond  
McLeod Ferguson

(skip.) 10 (skip.) 30

Middleton Ferrell  
Sara Morrison  
Blake Wallace  
Foulds Wotherspoon

(skip.) 23 (skip.) 23

50 71

Kowloon v. Police.

Played at Kowloon on Saturday, the visitors registering a decisive victory. The details are not to hand.

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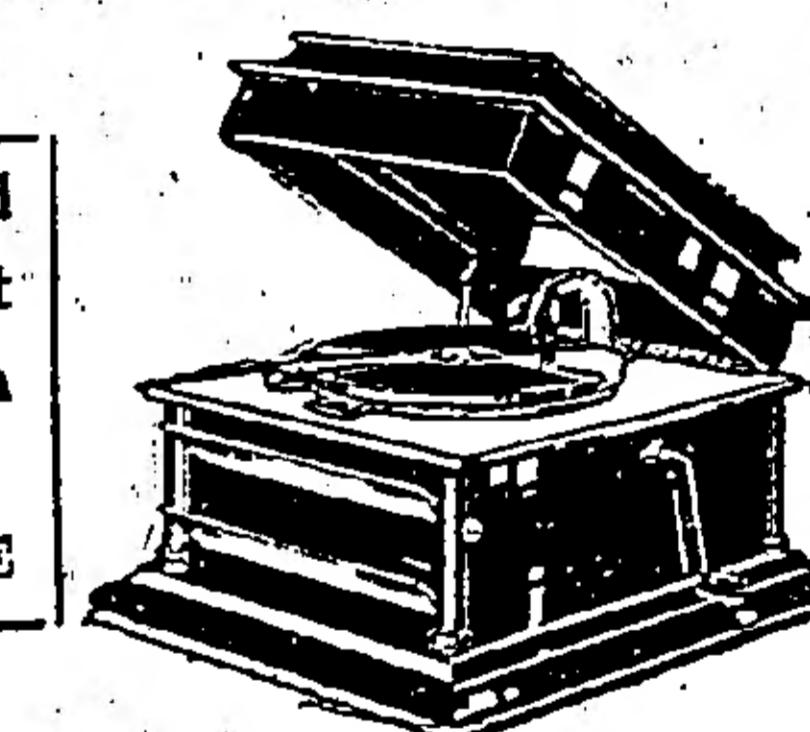
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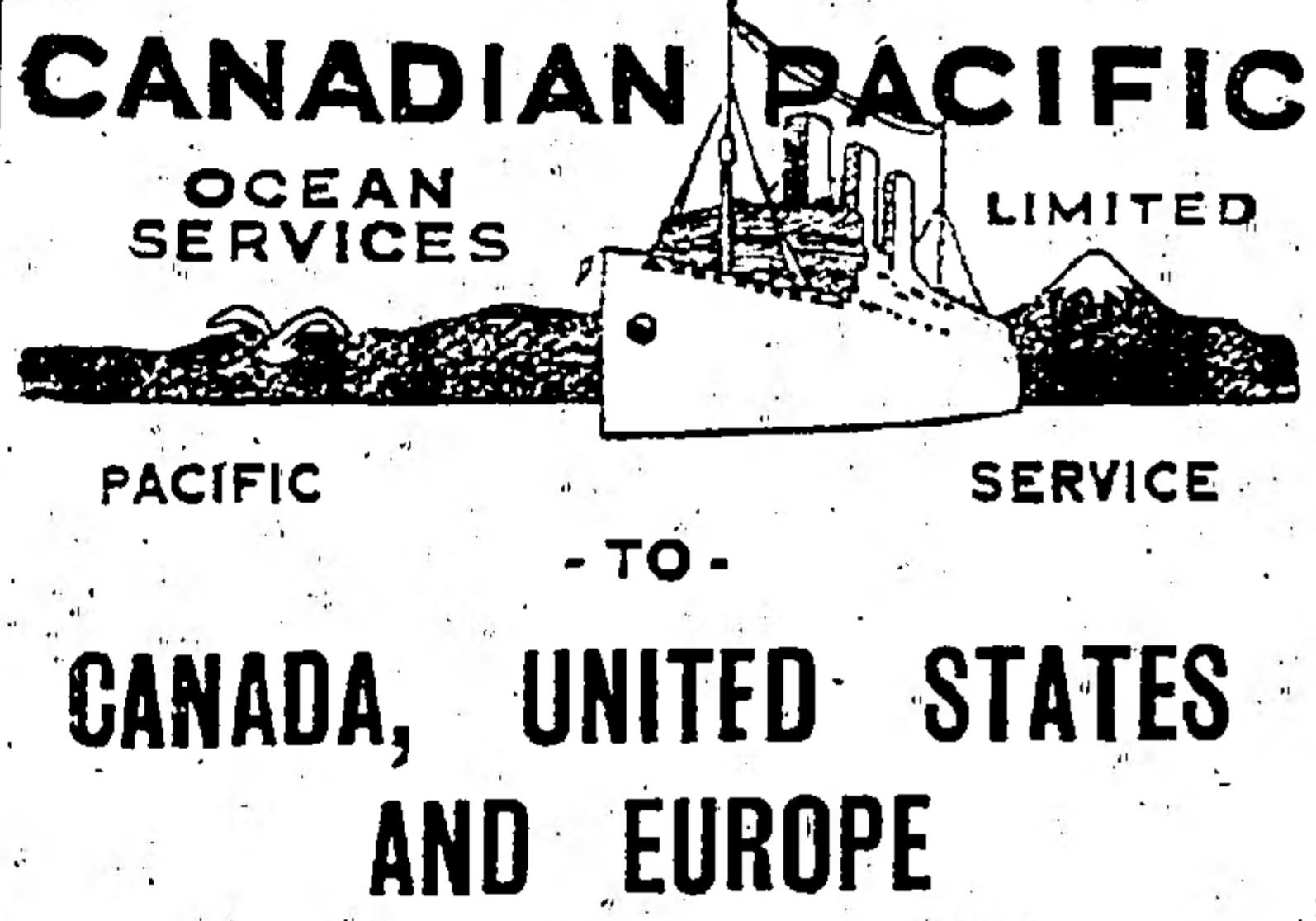
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NEW YORK		SAT., 14th
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(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers.

To Sail.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th July at 10 a.m.
WANG KUEI	Wuh Kuei	31st July at noon.
WWEI, C'FOO & T'ISIN	Hulchow	31st July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suliyang	1st Aug. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	5th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkhang	6th Aug. at noon.

S From Quarry Bay.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 29, 1918.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijanas ...	Java & M'sar	in port	29th July	Ssiong
Yseidyk ...	Java	30th July	9th Aug.	N'saki, Dairy

\* The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.



## THE TRIBUNAL.

## This Afternoon's Cases.

The Tribunal again met this afternoon, when the following cases were considered:—

P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

A. E. Martin and M. T. Johnson, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Mr. Knight appeared on behalf of the Company.

After saying that the Tribunal had read through the papers very carefully, the Chairman remarked that it was seen from the information that had been furnished that the Company owned and operated the principal British line—mail and passenger steamers from Hongkong to India and that the fleet is now largely requisitioned by the Imperial Government. It was also put to the Tribunal that the Company is doing a good deal of important work for the Government in connection with these requisitioned steamers and others, transports, etc., for the Government, carrying naval and military stores. On the question of general passenger and cargo Services, the Company said that its work is of essential importance both Imperially and locally. The Company asked for the absolute exemption of both men. The pre-war staff, it was understood, in Hongkong, comprised six Europeans in the office and Portuguese and Chinese 14. The staff to-day is reduced to four Europeans, Mr. Parr, Mr. Knight and the two gentlemen before the Tribunal. The Portuguese and Chinese staff had been increased to 16. Two men had left the Hongkong office for military service and five other men had left Far Eastern offices, making a total of seven.

Answering question put to him by the Chairman, Mr. Knight said that at present Mr. Parr was away on leave and was not expected back before the end of October or the beginning of November. The Company's steamers coming to Hongkong had largely decreased during the war. There were about two a month coming here now.

The Chairman then continued to deal with the cases before the Tribunal. Mr. Johnson was stated to be 37 and single and to be in charge of the freight department. He had been about twenty years with the Company. He volunteered before the Military Commission last year. He had nothing to add to the papers that had been sent in.

Mr. Martin, 34 and single, is employed in the passenger department and is an assistant generally. He also had volunteered before the Military Service Commission. The Tribunal understood that he had been seven years in the County of London Yeomanry. He did not ask for exemption.

Major Morgan asked that no exemption be granted in the case of one.

After considering the cases of the two men, the Chairman announced that it had been decided to grant exemption to Mr. Martin. Mr. Johnson would be exempted until the return of Mr. Parr.

## Holt's Wharf.

W. J. Owens and C. B. M. Young, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. P. Allgood, E. W. Sleigh, C. E. P. Herbst and A. Coghill.

Exemption was granted to Mr. Young, while Mr. Owens was exempted conditionally on his doing work on standard ships.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

W. S. Brown and F. H. Crapnell, medically fit.

The following man from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—G. L. Kay.

Both Mr. Crapnell and Mr. Brown were granted exemption.

Green Island Cement Co.

R. Taylor, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Exemption was granted.

## THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

## Enquiry Resumed This Afternoon.

The enquiry into the death of the late Sergeant Glendinning, who lost his life in the recent tragedy at Tai O, was resumed this afternoon.

Tsang Fook, a boatman at Tai O, said that on the morning of the tragedy he visited the station and minded the child of Sergeant Glendinning, whilst the latter went into the charge room. Witness went upstairs with the child and just afterward he heard two loud reports from the charge room. Witness thought the Sergeant was shooting birds, so he went down stairs. There he saw the deceased Indian, and other Indians running away. The constable was on the verandah outside the charge room. Witness could not identify the Indians who ran away, for they were not in uniform. The constable, B18, pointed his carbine at witness and fired, but the bullet went wide. Witness ran into the boatmen's quarters and took hiding under a wooden bed. A "boy" was also there. Whilst there he heard further shots outside, and he heard the constable go upstairs and more firing. Later, further shots were fired downstairs. Witness heard Mrs. Glendinning and the child screaming upstairs. The constable went into the store room and obtained a drum of oil, and, after firing further shots, poured the oil over the beds and boxes in the boatmen's quarters, under which witness was hiding. The constable then set fire to the beds, and both witness and the cook "boy" had to wait some time under the beds until the Indian had gone out. By then the fire was getting fierce, and witness could hear the Indian and Mrs. Glendinning in the charge room. Witness had to make a hole in the bottom of the wire fence in order to get out and he then got clear away to Shek-Tai Po.

## The enquiry is proceeding.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

## Revision of Exemptions.

All general exemptions from Patrol duty (except those covered by certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent) will be treated as withdrawn as from the 31st instant.

Applications for general exemption will be dealt with by Service Board at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

Service Board.

All Chief Inspectors will attend in uniform at this office at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

## Search Supervisor.

On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further Orders, Search Supervisor who has been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7 and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. for duty.

## Forms.

A Stock of Standard Forms is in course of preparation. Notice will be given in these Orders when complete.

Unit Commanders are requested to at once give A.S.P. Franks an estimate of the number of Forms required for a period of 6 months.

## Mr. Ernest Barry.

Ernest Barry, the champion boxer, who has been in hospital since being wounded in France, about five months ago, is now convalescent. He proposes to devote part of his leisure time to assist in training as Carmen blinded soldiers and sailors from St. Dunstan's Hostel.

## Edinburgh's War Bonds.

During the 30 weeks since the issue of National War Bonds opened, Edinburgh has purchased War Bonds to the extent of over £12 million, and over one million War Savings Certificates, making approximately £45 per head of the population, or £1.80 per week.

## IS THE KAISER AN ATHEIST?

By Lieut. C. D. Stelling.

"We understand all foreign nations; none of them understand us, and none of them can understand us." Thus wrote a certain German professor, one Sombart, in his book entitled "Hucksters and Heroes". He was as abysmally wrong in his first statement as he was unintentionally right in his second. Germany has shown the most profound and meticulous misunderstanding of France, Britain and America. It was her misunderstanding of Britain that induced her to think that Britain would never come into the war. It was her misunderstanding of France that led to her bloody defeat at Verdun. It was her misunderstanding of America that roused American opinion to the pitch that brought her into the war.

But it is true that other nations did not understand the Germans, for they could not conceive that a nation enjoying the advantages of centauries of culture and Christianity should conceal behind the mask of civilisation so evil a soul. The world played Marguerite to Germany's Faust. "Evil, be thou my good" was the watchword of Goethe's Mephistopheles, and it was the watchword of the Mephistophelian power that ruled Germany.

From the very earliest days of history the person of an ambassador has been considered sacred. He was the privileged guest of the nation to which he was accredited. Germany thought it an honourable act, because performed in the interests of Germany, to use the privileged positions of her ambassadors in the service of her system of espionage and sabotage, as is notorious in the cases of Count Bernstorff, Count Lutzburg and others. Germany did not hesitate to molest and ill-treat in the pettiest ways the ambassador of France after he had been handed his passport on the outbreak of war. These are small matters compared with Germany's general conduct of the war, but they are indicative of the standpoint of a country whose principles are utterly at variance with those of the civilised world.

The secret of much that is hard to understand in the mentality of Germany is to be found in the fact that the Kaiser and his circle are atheists. They do not believe in God, they do not believe in an abstract Good. "God and Germany belong to one another" said one of the Kaiser's favourite pastors, and if the Kaiser's interests are examined it will be found that the All-Highest (itself a blasphemous phrase) believes that it is rather God Who belongs to Germany than Germany to God. Kaiserism has fashioned a new religion. The Kaiser has deified Deutschland. He has invented a new God, *Der Deutsche Gott*, and he himself is the Regent upon earth of this so-called god, as well as the Sole and Supreme Arbiter of what is Right and what is Wrong.

It is a strange religion that of the Germans, a State-made affair grafted on to the remains of their old Christianity and based upon a system of ethics peculiarly German. Stated briefly, the official German religious standpoint is this:—Christianity, churches, priests and preachers, popular worship are all part of the machinery of State. The ideas prevailing in other countries of Right and Wrong, Good and Evil, are primitive and out of date. There is no such thing as abstract Right, "Might is the supreme Right" (Bernhardi). The ultimate test of what is good and Right is merely whether it is in the interests of Germany. On this principle all crimes and all actions reputed vicious or disreputable become justified. It is a principle that has been imbued into the minds of the German people so thoroughly during the past two generations that the individual German probably believes in it with perfect sincerity. To the average German the Kaiser is, or was, the living embodiment of God on earth. He is undoubtedly indicated in the above-quoted Professor Sombart's statement:—"Friedrich Nietzsche was but the last of the

singers and seers who, coming down from the height of Heaven, brought to us the tidings that there should be born from us the Son of God, whom in his language he called the Superman." There can be little doubt that Nietzsche played the part of a modern John the Baptist to the Saviour of Wilhelm II. These words sound blasphemous to our ears, but to the modern Germans they ring true enough.

There are two qualities in the character of Germans which made it easy for the rulers of Germany to propagate their new religion. The one is their simplicity, which makes them docile, the other their extreme impressibility to theatrical display, a phase of their natural psychology. The Kaiser and his entourage having thrown Bismarck overboard, made it their business to mould the people to become the fitting instruments of their ambitious beliefs in Germany's destiny as a World-Power. Militarism had already made the people amenable, but the Kaiser realised that not only their bodies required to be drilled, but also their minds and feelings. Germany was therefore converted into one vast barrack square walled off from the outside world. The whole mentality of Germany was drilled into subordination to the doctrines of Deutschland. It started with the expectant mother and it never left off. Just as the existence of the Cheesemite is bounded on all sides by cheese, so the existence of the German was bounded in by Deutschland.

A meeting at the Japanese Club at which the situation was thoroughly discussed began at five o'clock and finished about ten, the matter being left in the hands of a committee. It is understood that the meeting was called by the merchant class of Japanese, who are not in sympathy with the rowdyism recently developed, for the purpose of convincing the unruly element of the error of their ways and to bring about a return to normal peaceful conditions in the community. It was rumoured after the meeting that one of the matters brought forward was that the Japanese section of Hongkow should be more thoroughly policed by the Germans, that the policing of the district should be in Japanese hands, but this was hardly taken seriously.

It is pointed out that the Japanese population of Shanghai has been largely increased lately by a class of people who act in defiance of the authority of their own officials, and that the men being for the most part out of employment were the main trouble-makers. It was even said that there had been talk among them of attacking the Japanese Consulate-General, which last night was guarded by Japanese Marines.

The meeting at the club, which was largely attended, was a quiet one, those present leaving quietly in small groups late in the evening. The name of each person attending was taken at the door. The Fire Brigade was called to the club at 7.30 o'clock, to find that a curtain that had been on fire had already been extinguished; beyond this there was no excitement, at least not outside the building.

## THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

## Precautions at Hoagkew.

There had been rumours

current all day yesterday, says

the N.C. Daily News of the 22nd

inst. that the rowdy element of

the Japanese community was still

busy in creating trouble and that

something was to be started in

Hoagkew last night. Prepared for

any eventuality, the district in the

vicinity of the Market and

Woosung Road, where the rioting

occurred last week, was

thoroughly policed by patrols of

"B" Co., British and the Machine

Gun Co., S.V.C., and amounted

Sixty troopers in noticeable num-

bers. There was also a section

of Hoagkew Co. S.F.B. in the

police station. The Japanese

Co., S.V.C., was on duty out-

side the Japanese Club on

Boone Road where a continuous

meeting was in progress through-

out the evening and until late in

the night; the Japanese volun-

teers were there not so much to

protect the club from attack by

Chinese as to prevent trouble

starting from within. There were

no Chinese police on duty in the

district after sun-down, their

places being taken by Sikhs.

All was quiet throughout the

evening, but many of the shop-

keepers took the precaution to

close their doors. Small knots of

Chinese gathered quietly here

and there, but dispersed when-

ever requested to, and at no time

was there any threatening tone

in the air.

A meeting at the Japanese

Club at which the situation was

thoroughly discussed began at

five o'clock and finished about

ten, the matter being left in the

hands of a committee. It is

understood that the meeting was

called by the merchant class of

Japanese, who are not in sympa-

thy with the rowdyism recently

developed.

Well, the Prime Minister's

optimism on this occasion took

the form of telling the public

some very cheerful facts concern-

ing the Hun's submarine piracy

— "a perfectly unexampled pro-

ceeding which we had no right

to expect even from Germany".

The Allies, he told us, are to-day

sinking submarines faster than

the Germans can build them

("Loud cheer" say I) and we

are building ships faster than

they can sink them. ("Louder

and more prolonged cheers").

The Prime Minister spoke, too,

in confident tones about the

prospects on the Western Front.

He did not disguise

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

London, July 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy this evening attacked our new positions in the Mezieres sector. They were driven off with severe loss, leaving 30 prisoners. The enemy this morning launched a local attack against a line we recently gained near Mezieres, but were repulsed after sharp fighting. A party of our troops at night rushed a machine-gun post in the Mezieres sector.

London, July 25.

According to reliable evening reports the Germans obtained a footing in the park east of Vrigny, but the advance was stopped outside the village. They drove the French westward to Flesquier Huben station which the Germans occupy. The most definite news, regarding the fighting between the Ourcq and the Marne, is that the French advanced a mile and captured the southern half of Fort de Fere and now occupy a farm on the main road from Fere-en-Tardenois towards Juignecourt. East of Remeis a Polish contingent with the French successfully attacked and took 213 prisoners.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy attacked four posts southward of Mezieres, after heavy artillery and trench-mortar preparation, and were repulsed, suffering many casualties. We took a few prisoners. Londoners in a successful daylight raid south-westward of Albert took 17 prisoners and four machine-guns.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Towards the evening of the 25th inst., the sky cleared, permitting air fighting. We brought down 15 enemy machines and drove down three out of control. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped at night time on railways at Vlencinnes, Seclin, Courtrai, Armentieres and on various billets. Two trains were hit. Aeroplanes fired 1,000 machine-gun rounds on targets, including active anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and transport. All returned. One German night-flier was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft guns.

London, July 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says that the fires and explosion on Thursday afternoon at Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fere-Tardenois, where there are immense German supplies, are an excellent augury, foreshadowing a narrowing salient from the west. When the French advance south of the Ourcq reaches the high ground above Tourville Wood, all further enemy retirement through Fere must be abandoned. Such success in the next 24 hours would not be surprising.

London, July 26.

Most of the French military writers are of the opinion that the Crown Prince is preparing a great defensive battle, probably on the Tardenois Plateau. The correspondent of *Le Journal* on the British Front says "we have not heard the last of the enemy's offensive. There are grave, unknown possibilities, particularly in Flanders. The British army, from generals to privates, are straining at the leash, awaiting the order to advance. There is a great time in store for the British armies."

London, July 26.

An official message states that the French have taken Oulchy-le-Chateau.

London, July 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters cabling at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst., says that since July 15th, 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and several thousand machine-guns have been captured from the enemy whose loss of munitions and material is incalculable. Each night fires indicate where depots and stores, which he is unable to remove, are burning. It is now clearly proved that the Germans, in beginning an offensive again, were deluded by the idea the French army was at length exhausted. They left the possibility of a counter-offensive on their right flank out of their calculation. They failed to reckon with the Americans, whose presence enabled the French commanders to take measures which they might have hesitated to take with their own resources alone.

London, July 26.

A French communiqué says:—Last evening we captured Ville-Montoire after a desperate struggle, capturing 200 prisoners and 20 machine-guns. Farther south, Oulchy-le-Chateau fell into our hands. We advanced East of the town and captured four guns. We took several hundred prisoners to the south of the Ourcq yesterday.

London, July 26.

A French communiqué says:—Fighting on the Ourcq front continued with undiminished success. We occupied Oulchy-le-Ville to the north of the river. The Franco-Americans to the south advanced three kilometres at certain points, despite the most severe resistance, especially in the Dormans region. We captured Hill 141 to the south-east of Armentieres and crossed the Nantouil stream. Farther south we captured the village of Coinoy, the bulk of Tournelle Wood and progressed in the Fere Forest as far as the general line Beuvardes le Chateau. Our advance also continued favourably in B'z forest and north of Dormans. The enemy south west of Remeis, after violent attacks on our positions between Vrigny and Steenbrasse, gained a footing on Hill 240. We soon recaptured the hill, taking 100 prisoners.

London, July 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, cabling on the 25th inst., mentions that last year there were 160 to 170 German divisions in France and Belgium. There were 370 divisional engagements. Many of the divisions were engaged several times, the average number of engagements per division for the year being a fraction over two. This year the enemy has engaged 430 divisions, including 67 between July 15th and July 24th. He has between 205 and 210 divisions in France and Belgium, so, on an average, each division has been engaged twice in seven months. Thus his divisions are being used up twice as fast as last year. A division once engaged on a battle sector is rarely relieved until the casualties reach a fifth or a fourth of the combatant effectives.

London, July 26.

The Air Ministry reports that night fliers on July 25 successfully attacked a station and factory at Pforzheim, a factory at Baslon and a station at Offenburg. Two fires broke out at Offenburg. Our airmen bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes, hitting targets. Trains were also fired on with machine-guns. In spite of anti-aircraft batteries all our machines returned.

London, July 26.

It is announced that the Germans on July 19 ordered the general retirement from the whole of the Marne front, probably to Aire or Vesle, but this was subsequently cancelled, possibly with the idea of reusing masses of material which had been accumulated for the big offensive. Congestion and confusion now reign in the salient, but the German position is not yet untenable. Apparently the enemy is afraid of the moral effect of the withdrawal, which would be an admission of defeat. A satisfactory thing for the Allies is that the Germans are steadily using up reserves in battle under disadvantageous conditions. The latest information this evening is that the Crown Prince's reserves are practically exhausted. The only remaining fresh German reserves on the whole of the western front are Prince Rupprecht's. The likelihood of Prince Rupprecht attacking is less now than it was a week ago.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on July 26, states:—The Germans to-day retain practically nothing of the ground which they acquired in the great attack of July 15 between the Marne and Aisne in Montagne de Reims. The German has not only lost what he had gained but at some points he has been well driven back from the line of departure, East of Reims a series of brilliant local operations expelled him from a narrow belt of ground occupied in General Gouraud's advanced battle zone of Puisay, which has been recovered. The line has practically been restored as was the case on the morning of July 15. Many positions have been recovered dominating points of first-rate local importance.

London, July 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation, says:—One July 25 we attacked three large ammunition dumps, docks at Bruges, and numerous villages used as billets. A strong west wind favoured the enemy in air fighting. Twenty-five hostile machines were brought down, six others driven down and a balloon shot down in flames. Fifteen British machines are missing. Night-fliers attacked railways at Contre and Seclin and dropped three hundred tons of bombs on rest billets. All the machines returned. Anti-aircraft guns shot down enemy night-fliers behind our lines.

London, July 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué states:—We repulsed enemy attacks at Aveluy Wood and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin. We took a few prisoners in the enemy's unsuccessful attack at Meteren.

London, July 27.

A German wireless official message, states:—We ejected the enemy from his front lines north of Oulchy-le-Chateau, and drove off attacks east of Ors and south of Ourcq. We cleared the wooded district west of Vrigny and repulsed violent counter-attacks.

ITALIAN APPRECIATION OF BRITISH AIRRAIDS.

London, July 26.

A telegram from Brindisi says that few realise the meaning of the bold reports of British air raids on Cattaro. These raids necessitate a trip across 145 miles of sea and land and machines are unescorted by ships, a long detour round the enemy coast of Albania and 100 miles return across the sea, altogether 330 miles in the air. The defences of Cattaro are most formidable. The flight was a most important defensive measure against enemy submarines and one of the riskiest undertaken by the air force anywhere. Fourteen British aeroplanes also co-operated with the Italians in Albania.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, July 26.

A message from Moscow via states that the Czechoslovaks captured Simbirsk, despite desperate Soviet resistance. Thus the left bank of the Volga and part of the right are in the hands of the advancing Czechoslovak. Prokofieff writes "The rising is spreading like oil on water. Simbirsk is one of the bases of the Council's power and also a corn granary. May its capture awake a sleeping proletariat."

London, July 26.

A message from Moscow via Berlin says that an unknown band on July 18th entered the residence at Ekaterinburg of the three Grand Dukes—Ivan Constantine, Ivan Constantinevitch and Michael and carried them off. M. Lenin, in a speech at Moscow, said the position of the Republic was most acute owing to International complications and counter-revolutionary conspiracies and the food crisis. It was very easy for Russia to begin a revolution but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. United action by the workers of the entire world was essential to the victory of the Russian revolution.

London, July 26.

It is authoritatively stated that the peasants' rebellion in Ukraine is formidable; 75,000 well-armed and drilled peasants are advancing against the Germans who have withdrawn towards Kief.

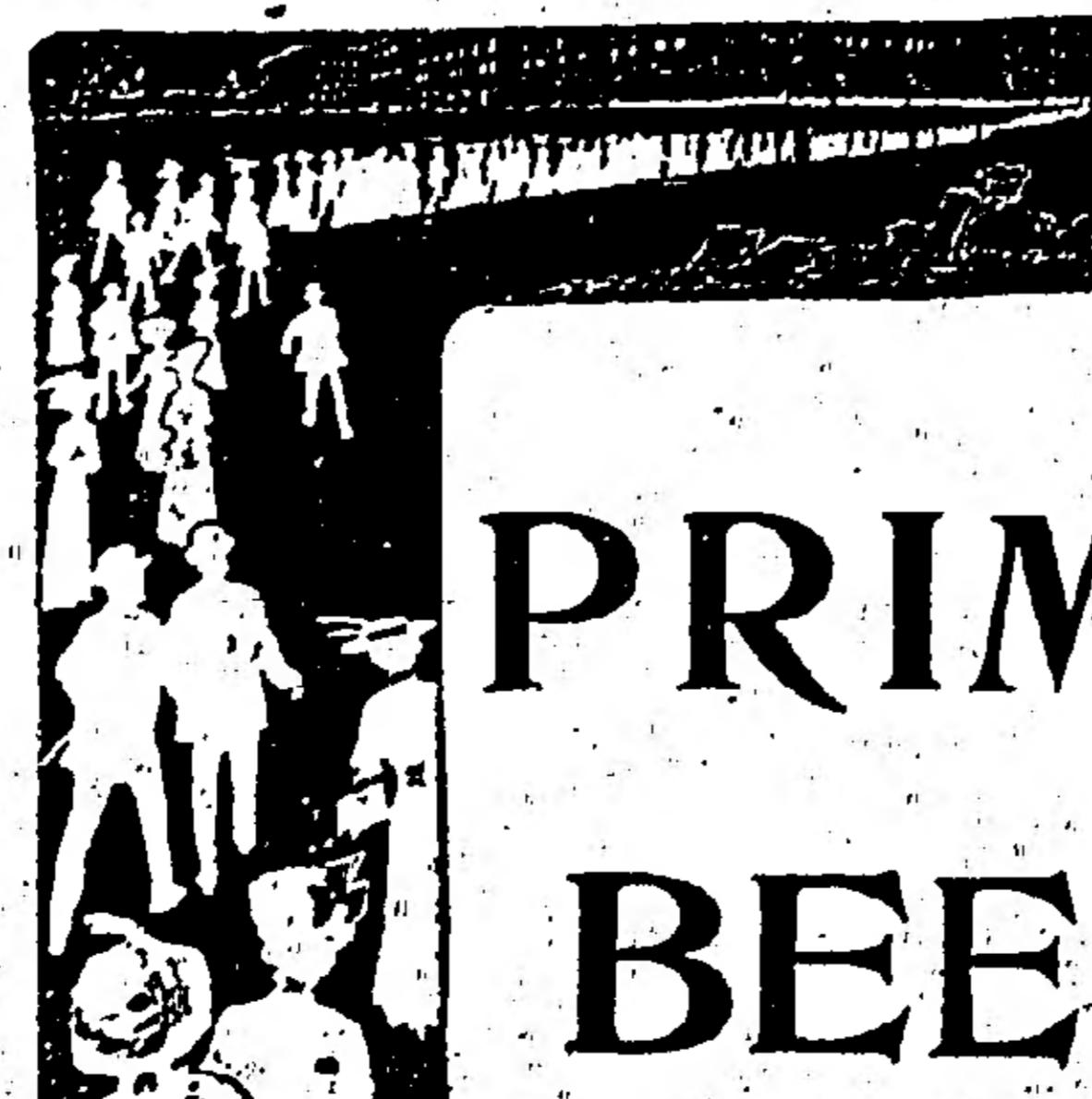
THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

London, July 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Committee of the Armenian and Syrian Relief says that the worst reports of famine in Persia are confirmed. The Committee is cabling a hundred thousand dollars to India for the purchase of grain which will be despatched by motor truck to the stricken land. Distribution will be under the auspices of the Committee's Persian Commission, and Dr. Pratt-Judson, Chairman, who will confer with the British authorities in London before proceeding.

(Continued on Page 10.)

VISITING  
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H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

China's Trade.

The Statistical Department of the Customs has just issued the Quarterly Returns of Trade for the ports of China for the period January-March, 1918. The total collections for the quarter in the 48 treaty ports, including import and export duties, coast trade duty and tonnage dues, amounted to £1,781,988.78 as compared with £1,929,869.19 for the corresponding quarter of 1917.

This includes one opium entry of £1,560,000 (and the £8,750,000 linkin) at Kiao-chau. The following shows the total revenues at the six leading ports the figures in parenthesis being for the same period of 1917:—Shanghai £1,219,628 (2,712,138); Dairen, £1,813,922 (904,561); Tientsin, £1,705,228 (973,956); Hankow, £1,617,362 (976,804); Canton, £1,591,861 (617,427); Kiao-chau, £1,402,565 (531,715).

At the port of Shanghai during the quarter a total of 1,630 ocean steamers aggregating 2,469,706 tons entered and cleared, besides 487 river steamers of 828,138 tons. In addition to this there were 118 foreign type sailing vessels aggregating 30,297 tons, which, with 371 launches and 990 native craft, bring the grand total to 3,751 vessels of 3,419,034 tons. For the corresponding quarter of last year there were 34 fewer ocean steamers, but this year's river steamers numbered 153 less, and while there were 118 sailing vessels this year there were only 88 during the same three months of 1917. Against this year's 990 native craft there were 1,341 in the same quarter of 1917 when the total tonnage was 3,750,390 and the number of vessels 4,302.

Grouped by nationality, the following table shows the foreign vessels entering and leaving Shanghai during the period January-March, 1918:—

	Ocean.	River.
No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.
American	98 157,100	—
British	442 769,223	251 412,407
Danish	14 24,856	—
Dutch	35 50,923	—
French	4 14,083	—
Japanese	621 955,175	137 249,290
Norwegian	22 44,150	—
Russian	20 21,227	—
Swedish	4 10,084	—
Chinese	370 463,370	99 166,567

There were 82 British sailing vessels of 23,028 tons, 20 Chinese of 4,562 tons, 13 American of 1,411 tons and 6 Japanese of 1,298 tons.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T ..... 3/3%

Demand ..... 3/4

30 d/s ..... 3/4

60 d/s ..... 3/4

4 m/s ..... 3/4

T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.

T/T Singapore ..... 143

T/T Japan ..... 148/4

T/T India ..... Nom.

T/T San Francisco & New York ..... 79/4

T/T Java ..... 151/4

T/T Marks ..... Nom.

T/T France ..... 4/5

Demand, Paris ..... 4/5

T/T London ..... 15/4

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